Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864. NUMBER 81.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Another Victory in the Shenandoah.

SHERIDAN'S SECOND EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

The Early Bird Catches it Again.

Phil Sheridan Captures Sixteen More Rebel Guns.

FRESH DEPRESSION IN LITTLE MACKEREL STOCK.

How the People at Home are Recording Our Boys in Blue.

THE GREAT MEETINGS YESTERDAY IN PEORIA AND TAZEWELL COUNTIES.

Grand Rally at Laporte, Ind.—Long John Before the Hoosiers.

FROM SPRINGFIELD—A PARTY OF ILLINOIS LITTLE MACKERELS ROUTED.

From Fort Scott—Capture of a Government Train—Loss Two Million Dollars.

GRANT AND HIS ARMY CELEBRATE SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

From New Orleans and the Western Gulf.

Charleston—More Rebel Barbarisms to Our Prisoners.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 23, 1864.

To Major General Dix:

The following telegram, announcing another victory of Sheridan, is just received:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 22.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sheridan has again beaten Early at Fisher's Hill, capturing 16 guns and many prisoners. Total is, as yet probability, the finale of Early.

(Signed) J. D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen.

Sheridan's Victory at Strasburg.

NEW YORK, Friday, September 23.—The *Herald's* special from the headquarters of Sheridan's army, below Winchester, 22d, says:

The entire army advanced at noon yesterday, and took a position on the heights of Fisher's Hill, the enemy falling back without battle. On the 20th inst., in which affair a skirmishing of a guerilla fight and pursuit was realized. It having been reported to the loyal residents that there was a gang of bushwhackers near Woodbury, on the road leading to Twelve-pole, in Hillsboro county, the Union men in the vicinity, to the number of about thirty, armed themselves and started out in pursuit.

After going about five miles, they discovered the bushwhackers, some six, in number, and all on one horse. The Unionists rode up within speaking distance, apparently before they were discovered. When discovered, the bushwhackers all put spurs to their horses, except two who seemed to be wounded. One of the two had a pistol in each hand, and commenced firing at the party. The Captain of the Union squad said, "We want you to surrender." He replied, "Never can I be taken alive." At the same time drawing a heavy revolver from his side, and firing at the Captain, who then commanded his squad to fire.

At the first fire the daring bushwhacker was left alone, his companion falling dead upon the ground. He continued firing until he had fired seven shots, wounding two of our men—one seriously, the other slightly.

The bushwhackers are confident that there were over fifty shots fired at him, at the distance of fifty yards, before he fell. He was then shot through the heart, took to the woods, and made his escape, under the fire of thirty guns. (Rebel poor shooting.)

This fellow's name is John J. Lucas, from Nashville, Washington county, Illinois.

FROM WOODFORD COUNTY.

The Union Rally at El Paso.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

EL PASO, Ill., Friday, Sept. 23.

The Union people of El Paso had a glorious meeting last night, at which nearly all the inhabitants of the town were present.

Hon. S. W. Moulton made a splendid speech of an hour and a half, and was followed by Hon. S. M. Cullom in a masterly address of an hour.

This meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this part of the county. The Union men there are thoroughly aroused, and determined to give Honest Abe another four years' lease of the White House, and to give Col. Cullom a seat in Washington for Congress.

You may look for a good account from El Paso on election day.

The thing especially noticeable to this se in every other meeting held in the State is the hopeful expression of the people. There never was any time of like the present when the Union sentiment in the way of sure returns, of resolute purpose, and of confidence in success, a triumphant result at the ballot box in November.

The Union men are taking off their coats and re ady for the election. Work. It is the country now not party.

The portion of the State will show Union gains that will astonish some men.

Hon. A. W. O'Brien, a Copperhead lawyer of the 1st class, and the busiest conspirators during the session of the Chicago Convention, is now making his treason from the balcony of the Sherman House, crying for a division of the State, and a separate soldier, and escaped a sound drubbing by the interference of his friends. The soldier was Rank's recruiting man.

FROM PEORIA.

A Small Collection of Little Mackerels.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

PEORIA, Ill., *Friday*, Sept. 23.

A great Copperhead meeting was announced to be held in the public square in this city, to day to be addressed by Senator Richardson. An immense crowd was expected and an extensive platform built, and in the Court House, and draped with flags and buntings.

The multitude came to the number of two hundred and fifty, but they made no mean a show in the large square that they adjourned to the Court House.

Richardson was intoxicated as usual. He said his say and departed.

This meeting was an ignominious failure—a first class fizzle. The Copperheads are disheartened and discouraged.

They counted to-day, in my hearing, that Mr. Lincoln's election is a foregone conclusion. They are the hard-writing on the wall, and feel that even in Peoria county, the stronghold of Illinois Copperheadism, Lincoln will run ahead of his prophecy. Peoria will give the Union ticket three hundred majority in November.

Peoria is now all right in my Gatesburg district, that Ebersoll would be elected in the Fifth Congressional District by fifteen thousand majority. Make it seventeen thousand majority and it will be more the truth.

FROM INDIANA.

The Great Meeting at Laporte Yesterday—Hon. John Wentworth's Speech.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

LAPORTE, Ind., Friday, Sept. 23.

We have just had a grand out-pouring of the loyal masses to hear Long John Wentworth. His appearance was the signal for a general turn-out, and the whole population convened. His arrival was hailed by the largest audience convened this year to hear a Union speaker.

Huntington's Hall was full to overflowing, and hundreds were compelled to leave. This also agrees with the vote of strength which is abounded have awakened conviction in many minds.

Judge Niles followed, in a moving appeal to the people to rebuke the unprincipled Lomb- ers who are trying to break up the Union party, and to support the Government in the present crisis.

Wentworth was speaking the Journal, containing the news of Sheridan's last victory, was received and read. The enthusiasm was immense.

The dust is passing off gloriously. The rebellion Chase Secret Service, who is one of the sorriest rascals that ever disgraced the earth, is now engaged in circulating his courage and dying on his door step.

FROM PEORIA COUNTY.

The Meeting at Elmwood Yesterday.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

ELMWOOD, Ill., Friday, Sept. 23.

As numerous Union meeting was held in the recently erected Union wigwam in this place to-day. There was at least two thousand passage present, and the size of the meeting so far held in this portion of the State is a most gratifying one. There is a remarkable degree of earnestness and enthusiasm.

The speakers were Gen. Oglesby, Gen. Prentiss, Col. Dob Ingersoll, of Peoria, and Rev. Mr. Dodge of Peoria. The speaking commenced at 10 o'clock, and will have the most gratifying effect upon the canvass in this county.

The evening Gen. Oglesby will speak at Mossville.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin Military Items—The Draft.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

MADISON, Wis., Friday, Sept. 23.

The draft quietly has all been mustered out and paid of, and the men mostly left for home this week. A part of the men of the 6th regiment, belonging to companies A, C, F and K, whose terms have expired, have arrived here, having left Memphis on the 10th, and been mustered out of service at Madison within the return of the regiment from an expedition to White river.

The famous eagle of the regiment returns with the regiment.

The 5th regiment was ordered to leave Brownsville, but cannot get off before the 25th inst.

The following interesting gossipy and is about the last in the 5th district.

FROM FORT SCOTT.

Government Train Captured and Burned at Cabin Creek—Stand Waitie in Strength Force Moving North —Loss $2,000,000.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The following telegrams were received at headquarters yesterday:

FORT SCOTT, Sept. 20, 1864.

Major C. S. Chaffee:

Capt. Shaft reports the train for Fort Smith was captured by the enemy at Cabin Creek, said to be three thousand strong.

(Signed) OLIVER SNIDER, Major Gen.

FORT SCOTT, Sept. 21.

Major C. S. Chaffee:

Lieut. Col. Wheeler, of the 15th Kansas, who was with the train when captured at Cabin Creek yesterday morning, has arrived at one of my outposts. He reports that the enemy had a force of 6,000 men, that the entire train was burned, and that nearly all of it. This rather regiment's regiment of Indians, and Col. Wheeler thinks it four thousand strong. The survivors of the train escort are now coming in. Capt. Shaft, of the 2d Kansas, is wounded in the leg. Lieut. Col. Wheeler, and

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

The withdrawal of Gen. Fremont leaves a party, which, whether large or small in point of numbers, is certainly respectable in all the characteristics which should distinguish American citizens, without a candidate in the coming Presidential election. That party is deeply devoted to the Union, and pledged to the overthrow of slavery as not only a gigantic wrong in itself, but as the cause and maintaining of the rebellion. They challenge the good will of all loyal men, whether their policy in holding the Cleveland Convention be considered to have been wise, or not. It is their right to vote for whom they choose. The Constitution was adopted in season to secure them this right, and, save as they are responsible to the great cause of Union and Freedom, they are responsible to nobody for their political action. They did what they thought was right, and what we thought was wrong. We shall not go over that argument again, because it belongs to the dead past. We concede to Gen. Fremont's supporters in our midst (and we presume they are alike everywhere) as much patriotism as we claim for ourselves, and we trust and believe that of the new situation in which they find themselves they will consult the dictates of patriotism, and not be estranged from those with whom they have heretofore acted by any temporary disappointment or any feelings personal to the candidates of the Union party.

It is hardly necessary that we should refer to the platforms of the two parties now contesting for the control of the government. No Democrat needs that either his platform or his candidates have any backing in common with the friends of Gen. Fremont. They are the antipodes of the political field. The Chicago platform is for peace; the Cleveland platform is for war. General McClellan is for Union with new guaranties to slavery; Gen. Fremont is for Union without any slavery. We take it there is no question that the Union party is for the prosecution of the war till the last rebel lays down his arms, or it hangs down in his tracks. Here is a point of common standing ground for the friends of Gen. Fremont and the friends of Mr. Lincoln. All of the status of slavery hereafter, we will let the Constitutional Amendment of the Baltimore Convention speak for us.

"Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its unconditional extinction from the soil of the Republic, and that we hail and welcome the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such amendments to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States."

This ought to be strong enough for any man who desires that his political action shall tend to the extermination of the great American barbarism which has slain so many of our sons and brought mourning over all the land.

We do not overlook the fact that the friends of Gen. Fremont believe that they have peculiar reasons for either voting against Mr. Lincoln, or for withholding their support from him in the coming election—reasons partly personal, partly political. We are aware that the Cleveland Convention would probably not have been held but for the evident purpose of the Baltimore Convention to renominate Mr. Lincoln. We believe that the feeling of personal hostility to Mr. Lincoln has been rapidly dying away in the presence of the danger which threatens the country. If there be any who are still animated by such feelings we beg them to give heed to the lessons of history, if they are insensible to the lessons of the hour. How long would the war of the Revolution have lasted if every man who disliked George Washington had acted the unhappy part of Gen. Lee? How many years would have been added to the Revolution in England if every person who thought that Oliver Cromwell was not the wisest man and purest patriot in the realm, had acted like a friend of John? The royalist standard? How long should we have been able to carry on this war if every man who voted for Douglas had said: "It is no affair of mine; Lincoln is not my President; I don't own him anything; let him fight it out?" The cause demands that every body shall sacrifice if need be, every thing for the cause, and certainly personal opposition is the least sacrifice that a patriot is required to make in such a crisis. We will not pause to inquire whether the feeling be well or ill founded. We think that those who entertain it will, upon reflection, deem it unworthy of them, and sink every consideration in the unanimous purpose to see that the Republic receives no detriment at their hands.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman has achieved some reputation as a fighter, but he wields the pen equally as well as the sword. He may be called the "great American letter writer." His letters are all to the point; he wastes no words, deals in no sophistry or concealments, employs no honeyed phrases, and holds out no false promises to friend or foe. His epistolary forte is directness. He writes as he would shoot, a rifle—straight at the center of the mark, and drives the nail every shot.

A day or two ago, we inserted his crushing reply to the rebel General Hood, who protested against the removal of the population of Atlanta, whom Sherman deemed impracticable to feed or to harbor as spies, to give aid and information to the enemy. He sends Atlanta as a fortified depot for supplies for his army, and has property proceeded as a matter of military necessity, to citizens of passports, spies, rebels, and Unionists. The latter he sends North, where they can get work, and earn their living. The Mayor and Common Council of Atlanta saw proper to send him a protest in the nature of a petition, to revoke his order of removal. We insert his reply in another column. It is a stinger. He points out to them first, the military necessity he is under to remove the inhabitants, and then proceeds to explain the terms on which they can return and enjoy their homes. He tells them that the Government of the United States have some rights in Georgia which have never been relinquished, and what is more, never will be, and that peace can only be obtained by complete submission to the Constitution and the Laws. We want every body to read this capital letter from an old Democrat; particularly do we wish the copperheads to peruse it, and treasure up the information in their hearts.

"DEMOCRACY" OR IMMIGRATION.

We have heretofore referred to the omission from the Chicago platform of any plank for the encouragement of immigration. We construed it to mean that its framers, true to rebel interests, opposed immigration during the war as tending to aid the national and overthrow the rebel power. The recent letter of Mayor Gunther, of New York, to the American Emigrant Company corroborates this construction of the platform. The company is formed to encourage immigration by advancing the price of the immigrant's fare, taking as security for the reimbursement the note or pledge upon his future wages. It is notorious that for twenty-five years past thousands have fingered on the borders of starvation in Europe, anxiously seeking transportation to this country, and wholly unable to obtain such transportation from the saving of their own earnings; thereby unable indeed to procure wholesome food sufficient to sustain life. Doubtless more than half the immigrants now in this country have been brought here by money saved and sent to them by their parents, by friends, who had already arrived. Now, America has thus been the safety valve of Europe politically, drawing off elements which would else have exploded it with constant revolutions and wars—and saving it at once from famine and the sword. The population which has thus been bettered in fortune have been pensioned inevitably. They have testified their appreciation of these benefits by sending home millions of dollars annually to enable their friends and relatives to follow them. Never has the desire of Europeans to come hither been so great as now. Never have they been so ready to go to the ranks, by their own merits, from the unskilled. Never have we more in such need of them as now, not merely for the purposes of the war, for all of these are in their absence trampled from military service, and while most of them would serve as loyal soldiers, others would serve as loyal citizens in opposition. The "Democratic Company" is content to be exiled to the foes of Europe (as these did which are themselves from extended sway by the existence and Atlantic of the Republic), and that its spirit and resources be brought here for their former enemies to shut the door against them, with the additional advantage over settlers that it will not turn Rebels to the South unless its interest requires.

To the Germans of every district, liberal a German immigrant who has grown rich under the protection of our institutions, and who is devoted to its

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False.

"Gen. Gay have no real interest in the issues of the battle."

False.

"The constitution of the laborer he is not one possessing a fair representation under our labored Congress."

False—labor was never so well paid.

"One-half his labor is absorbed by the rebels."

False.

"And the laborer at the lowest rates, is about forty cents in cent value to some farmer or manufacturer."

Why talk of dependent currency to a pauper, or his at hands can get gems at 4.?

"At a time, when nearly 50,000 operatives in the city alone, are contending against the oppression of capital."

False.

"And the wages paid are inadequate to their support."

False.

"It is just to them or to the European laborers, to keep the latter in a condition for existence with the former on the heads of employers, through the agency of a system under which many by this paid Conventions?

"It is folly to say that the conflict for existence is one in which the industrious and honest man always wins, and Mr. Gaylor is himself a witness that the element of honesty is not all-indispensable. Too unlimited business which could indorse a political party, composed in great part of emigrants, to oppose immigration, because it helps the Government to put down the rebellion, is of a deep and foolish meanness to which no language can do justice. It is the highest refinement of turpitude—the quintessence of political scoundrelism. But it is now democracy—according to Gunther."

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

The most important battle fought during the Revolutionary war was the battle of Bunker's Hill. Not is the numbers of men engaged or the loss sustained, but in its subsequent effects on history. It was fought on the 17th of June, in Massachusetts.

The late battle of Bunker's Hill, fought on the 16th of September, in Northern Virginia, is likely to exert more influence on the military situation than any battle yet fought during this war. The numbers engaged on each side did not exceed 25,000 men; but the victory was decisive; it was followed by a rout; the rebels lost one-third of their forces engaged; they were put to flight and pursued on the double-quick for thirty miles, and at last account Sheridan was still pursuing the broken and demoralized fragments of the late menacing and defiant rebel force in his front and on his flank. The chief General must retreat with his shattered columns to some safe place up the Valley till he is reinforced from Richmond if that be possible, or abandon all the interior of Virginia and join Lee. The role assigned to Early was one vitally important to the rebel cause, and it has signally failed.

In the first place he was charged with the gathering of the wheat harvest of the valley for the subsistence of Richmond. In the next place the presence of a rebel column of twenty or thirty thousand men hovering over the Upper Potomac afforded an excuse to the Union people for not harvesting their own crops, for not sending their products to market. In a word, by the very presence of a rebel column of twenty or thirty thousand men hovering over the Upper Potomac and Shenandoah, the whole country was kept in a state of panic, and the people were afraid to do anything for the support of the Union army. Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the National Government, and instead of closing your houses, and streets, and roads to the dread sons of war, I, and this army at once become your protectors and supporters, shielding you from danger, let it come from what quarter it may. I know that a few individuals cannot resist a torrent of error and passion such as has swept the South into rebellion, and you can rush quietly to the arms you know those who desire a government, and those who insist on war and its desolation. You might as well appeal against the thunder storm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope to secure to live in peace and quiet at home is to stop this war, which can alone be done by submitting that it began in error and is perpetuated in pride. We don't want your negroes or your horses, or your houses, or your land, or anything you have; but we do want and will have a just obedience to the laws of the United States. That we will have, and if it involves the destruction of your improvements we cannot help it. You have rejected every offer we have made. In your newspapers, that live by falsehood and extortion, and the quicker you seek for truth in other quarters, the better for you.

I repeat, then, that, by the original compact of government, the United States had certain rights in Georgia which have never been relinquished, and never will be; that the South began war by seizing forts, arsenals, mints, custom-houses, etc., etc., long before Lincoln was installed, and before the South had one just cause of complaint. I myself, have seen in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, hundreds and thousands of women and children fleeing from your armies and desperadoes, hungry, and with bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburg, and Mississippi, 50 thousand negroes were collected in the families of rebel soldiers left on our hands, and whom we could not see starve. Now, that war comes home to you, you feel very differently—you deprecate its horrors, but did not feel them when you sent our little children and wives ammunition and shoulded shells and shot to carry war into Kentucky and Tennessee, and desolate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people, who only asked to live in peace at their old homes and under the government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle. I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect an early success.

But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you the last cracker, the last drop of water in my canteen, your houses and families against danger from any quarter. Now, you must go, and take with you the old and feeble; feed and nurse them and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations to shield them against the weather until the road becomes of men cool down and allow families to return. *I can make more to settle on your old home at Atlanta.*

Yours in haste,

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

SPEECH BY CARL SCHURZ.

His Views on the Compromise and Peace Question.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 21.]

Concert Hall was crowded to overflowing last evening to hear an address by General Carl Schurz on the popular topics of the day. The audience was a very large one, and appended the well-timed remarks of the eloquent orator in a very energetic manner.

General Schurz spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In times like these, when the passing events of our time cast all sorts of shadows before them, it is natural we should occasionally fix our eyes truly upon those things and ideas which shall serve as permanent points of action. We are engaged in a war for the restoration of the Union; the Union is not yet restored, and yet we hear of peace. We all desire peace. But what is peace, and how can it be restored? These are questions which the people will have to decide in November. On the answer to this question depends everything else; on these the mind of every citizen ought to be made up. We may divide the advocates of peace into four parties or classes. First. The rabble themselves; those who want peace on the basis of disunion. Second. A large number of faithful citizens, honest and patriotic men, believe the war to be hopeless. Third. The party in the United States themselves, who favor peace on the basis of a system of concessions and compromise to this rebellion. And finally, the great Union party, who want peace upon the basis of the restoration of the Union, and the full and complete vindication of the lawful authority of the Government.

There could be many persons brought who really believe in the possibility of peace on the ground of disunion. In England, for instance. There are many things which arise here in considering the opinions of these people. First, can the settlement be made upon that basis? And again: Shall the basis be agreed to by parties with whom would the boundary line run? If you would take the Rocky Mountains or Lake Superior they would not be too large for our broad. One boundary is given us the Potomac and the Ohio. But south of the Potomac are the Ohio of Kentucky and Virginia. Is it possible for us to trust our friends? The rebels, even if they are allowed to carry with them all the rest, may contain the seeds for future troubles. Suppose, however, the rebels agree to a territorial line. Just as in the former case, we would be bound to respect the rights of States, so would the rebels be bound to a strong adherence in this case, who hated us and would enter into all manner of plans for their getting again control over the rest of the Southern Confederacy.

Would the Democratic party be true enough to us? The lower half of the Mississippi will be in the hands of the Confederacy; but the freedom of commerce may be secured by treaties. Suppose this may be carried the South be able to force us, at any time when a disputed action, either to concession or to war, merely by tightening their grip upon the throat of the West? Would we be by the United States have bought the mouth of the Mississippi, once with their money and twice with their blood, only to give it up? We will be nothing heathen to obligate themselves to procure it a fourth time. The settlement upon the basis of disunion will be nothing but a mere temporary armistice, and must, after a short delay, produce the conviction in their minds that for the Nation's prosperity an end to the peace of the American continent, the restoration of the Union is of downright necessity, and that conviction once engendered the war will be renewed, and under worse circumstances.

Now we are fighting the Confederacy alone; then we shall fight a strong Confederacy with all her allies at her backs. Could we have the principal positions in the Southern States. We shall give up all that for the privilege of obtaining nothing. The Union can be restored in two ways, either by the voluntary or the forced submission of the rebels to the lawful authority of the government. There is no party which believes for a first of these alternatives will be successful. This is the Peace party, par excellence. Its ability is confined to the Chicago platform, one of the resolutions of which contains three propositions, two of them definite but unfortunately untrue, and a third which is very indefinite, namely, that the war should be stopped at once, with a view to a possible convention of all the States. It is only looking into the Southern States. The propositions about the failure of the war, and may be carried into effect if they are successful, for they will certainly make it so by stopping the war at once; but their third proposition requires the co-operation of Jefferson Davis. In peace theory may call a convention of the loyal States, but first of all the States must be restored to their full rights. Then will the people will have to decide in November. On the answer to this question depends everything else; on these the mind of every citizen ought to be made up. We may divide the advocates of peace into four parties or classes. First. The rabble themselves; those who want peace on the basis of disunion. Second. A large number of faithful citizens, honest and patriotic men, believe the war to be hopeless. Third. The party in the United States themselves, who favor peace on the basis of a system of concessions and compromise to this rebellion. And finally, the great Union party, who want peace upon the basis of the restoration of the Union, and the full and complete vindication of the lawful authority of the Government.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

THE CITY.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

A Metropolitan Stroll To-night—Our Candidates—Let Us Welcome and Endorse Them.

A grand ratification meeting will be held to-night at Metropolitan Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made yesterday at the Republican Union Convention. Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. J. C. Easterson, W. L. Church and all the other candidates will be on hand, and a glorious feast of loyalty may be expected. Let there be an uprising of the loyal citizens of Chicago, such a one as we of old times in the Quincy Bank with her, and all will go well in November next. Wake and rally, ye sons of your next Senator, Sheriff, Representatives and Coroner, and let not the State's Attorney be forgotten.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF MUSTER.—Captain W. W. Byers received an appointment from Washington yesterday morning, as Assistant Commissary of Musters for this port.

MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.—The seventh annual meeting of this association is now being held in the Pearian Hall. Delegates from nine States are present.

FALSE ALARM.—The fire alarm yesterday morning, about three o'clock was caused by the burning of a brush pile, in the rear of the Catholic Church —corner of West Adams and Desplaines streets.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Daniel Bartles, residing at No. 198 Hudson street, was accidentally shot, on Wednesday last, while running in the town of Cicero. The charge passed through his hand and entered his left side, inflicting an ugly wound.

THROWN FROM HER HORSE.—A lady who was later riding on horseback on Thursday evening while passing West Madison street, was suddenly lost her control of the animal, was unseated and thrown to the ground. She was but slightly injured though badly frightened.

LEAVING THE CARS.—A lady was severely injured last evening on leaving the cars, on the corner of Randolph and Halsted streets. The cars started before she had left the platform. The conductor was to blame, and the fruit is one of constant occurrence.

A BRAVE DEED.—Yesterday morning a spirited team of horses, belonging to P. H. Brown & Co., ran away at full speed down Franklin street. While passing the Armory, Commissary Sergeant Chauncey, a Pennsylvanian, with team, sprang forward, at the imminent peril of his life, and succeeded in arresting the infuriated animals.

A SOLDIER ON THE RAMPAGE.—James Smith-ward, a soldier in the 1st New York mounted rifles, paraded Clark street nearly all Thursday night. He fired on a soldier of a New York regiment, and also shot at a man and boy. He wanted, he said, to clean out Chicago yesterday morning, and fined $50 and 10 days' imprisonment.

OUR GENERAL PRINCIPLES.—George H. Parnell, Charles M. Spencer, and Cornelius J. Ryan—three young men arrested on suspicion of being accomplices or intimate of the Sterling's Bank robbers, had a hearing at the Police Court yesterday morning, and were fined $40 and costs on general principles. The charge on which they were arrested was not sustained.

A HEAVY JOKE.—A fellow name noted for strength than good sense, stole a half hundred weight yesterday from the front of a grocery store, and attempted to put it (the weight, not the store) into his vest pocket. He was scarcely equal to the task, however, and he succeeded, we caught him at that he would have found the investment a heavy one, if not very profitable.

QUOTAS FILL.—The quotas of Stanton is full, and she has had two calls for more to come who will be applied on the quota of other sub-districts. It is believed that the quota of Lake View is also full. Several other sub-districts have but a few men to furnish, and will be filled to-day if taken hold of briskly. In some others a draft will undoubtedly be required.

ELIGIBILITY FORM OUR OFFICE.—Within the past week four of the employes of the TRIBUNE office have been called upon to fill positions in the Union armies, being credited on the quota of Cook county. The names of those who have gone from this office are as follows: Privates A. H. Brown, John W. Drake, R. M. Kerrot and David Fuller. Success to them. We hope to see them rising rapidly, and speedily and speedily.

THE CANADA RIOTS.—Private Cash.—John C. Dickey, whose doings have been chronicled in the TRIBUNE, was brought up before Judge Wilkinson on Thursday on a habeas corpus. Superintendent Hoyne appeared and formally arrested the prisoner on a warrant charging him with the larceny of a horse and buggy. His honor remanded him to Justice Brown for the examination, and, in default of bail, the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF ALL SABBATH SCHOOLS IN THE CITY.—The Sabbath School Union will hold a grand Convention next Monday afternoon, in the Methodist Church, corner of West Randolph street, commencing at 2½ o'clock. For every fifty persons in your school, please appoint one delegate to represent you in the Convention. The delegates will present their credentials at the door and take a seat. Let every Superintendent of school see invited to attend and see that the delegates represent you well.

CAME FOR OLD PAPER.—Mr. J. E. Pettibone, No. 40 Randolph street, so engaged in gathering up old paper wrappers, envelopes and waste paper, either written or printed; also rags, for which the highest prices. Material of this description is of value to a paper-maker, and we hope to get a part of it. Here is a good chance. Take the advice of Sam. Johnson, and "never say barley—but it end buy a new one with part of the money." Be advertised.

SUNDAY'S MEETING—EARLY CLOSING.—A meeting of the Association of Salesmen on South Clark street was held last evening, at which a series of resolutions were adopted, requesting their employers to close their stores at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, and on January 1st, and 31 o'clock hereafter, January 1st, and 31 o'clock hereafter, January 1st, and March 1st. A committee was appointed to call upon the merchants, and report at the next meeting of the Association, an organization for mutual benefit and improvement.

LARCENY OF WOOD.—A woman named Ann Connell, was yesterday brought up in the Police Court, charged with stealing a load of wood from the yard of the Young Men's Christian Association. For some time it has been known that pilfering was going on from the premises, but the thief could not be discovered—and measures were taken to detect the culprit. The result was the capture of Mrs. Connell.

In palliation of the crime she said she had seen others going with wood, and as she was poor she would have her share. She was fined $11 20 for the crime.

PEANUTS: ATTENTION!—We are informed that yesterday afternoon a little girl about four years of age—a pupil of the Mossly School—fell into the vault of the school and was instantly suffocated in the foul gases beneath. Immediate search was made, the body of the little victim was not recovered until some hours after, when life was necessarily extinct. If possible, this is the second accident of the kind attended with fatal results which has occurred during the present month. Let the proper authorities will take the matter in hand and provide some remedy to prevent another occurrence.

JUDGE RAUEN & CO.—It seems almost needless to make mention of this well known music house, which has for some years past been one of the most reliable in the city. Their stock of pianos, melodeons, etc., is kept constantly on hand, and is of the well-assorted stock of pianos and other musical merchandise forms an attraction to which is drawn all the lovers of music. Messrs. Rauen, Bauer & Co. have received a large supply of those celebrated Knabe pianos which are so highly regarded by many as the best instruments in use. All parties about to make an investment in a piano are cordially invited to call and examine the "Knabe," at No. 16 Clark or No. 69 Washington streets.

DAN. RICE.—We are glad to see that Dan. Rice is reached by our strictures on his ring-talk, and we hope he will amend his nature and manner. Legitimate wit and humor are welcome, and may be thrown about all our communities, and enjoy and passed, pestilentially buried at the bottom of the sea. But war, the Government, and the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, are not to be made the sport of any man, but his "ring talk" is not among his most shining proofs in that direction. We were not in an ugly mood when we spoke of Dan., but we did wish to talk to be passed among his dogs and monkeys, and he has taken it kindly, we are glad of it. We hope to hear nothing to make him see that it will be a paying thing for him to cause his jokes in the ring to be interspersed with a passable kind of sense.—Cincinnati Commercial.

OUR PAPER.—We have recently received several communications relative to the color and quality of the paper on which the TRIBUNE is now printed. So far as the quality is concerned, we think it generally is not easy to get better or poor paper, but to get paper at all. We are now paying for the paper much more than twice what we have been paying, and the price demanded paid for the best quality of white cotton paper, and it is by no means easy to procure in qualities at wanted. We have increased the price to subscribers only fifty per cent, which is not enough to cover the increase in the cost of paper. If our correspondents wish to have the TRIBUNE printed on better paper, they must pay a price for the same, and can reduce the quantity if any reluctance to agree with them, they can be supplied with it. Let us hear from you, and we will see over the matter some more. Will our grumbling correspondents please hear this in mind?

THE CLOTHING TRADE.—In these days of high prices, it is a matter of importance of the utmost necessity to know where the most cheap of any article can be bought for the lowest price. There are many places where a good article can be had at a reasonable price, but purchasers are, however, not to be considered, as it is of vast interest that they should be informed of the fact. Messrs. Rosenthal & Hilliard, 141 and 143 Randolph street, are now opened a clothing emporium to the Chicago independents of the best material in the best of workmanship, and in the very latest styles of fashion. Their stock consists of the various styles of clothing, and in addition to the ready-made clothing, they have a department for piece goods and trimmings, all of which are of the best quality, and will be made up to order in the most fashionable manner. Their prices are moderate, and we would recommend to our readers to call and examine their stock, which, after inspection, we are sure will be found to be of a character that cannot be excelled in at any point.

SUNDAY RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS.—There will have been many inducements during the present season, to visit various watering places in Chicago, on the steamboats, or those of one hundred and twenty millions of inhabitants, but the one that is going to-day will excel over a list of 12,000 persons to enable everybody to join with a good time. Those who have not yet made up their minds to go with the excursion to-day, will be regarded by the committee as enemies to the cause, and will be treated accordingly